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*Port of Santiago de Cuba—Summary report, etc.—Continued.*

Number crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,483
Certificates of vaccination issued:	
Immune.....	6
Nonimmune.....	115
Applicants for immune certificates rejected.....	75
Number persons vaccinated.....	11
Number of immigrants inspected.....	319
Number pieces of baggage disinfected.....	66
Number pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	71
Number of deaths in city.....	89

## ENGLAND.

*Further concerning plague in Liverpool.*

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, November 9, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there is no change in the situation regarding plague in this city. There have been no new cases since October 26, but 1 of the 3 cases in hospital, mentioned in my last report as in a critical condition, died on the 7th instant. The other 2 cases are convalescent, and are about to be discharged from the infectious hospital and sent to the hospital for convalescents near the city.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## FRANCE.

*Quarantine against Liverpool and Glasgow on account of plague.*

HAVRE, FRANCE, November 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that, owing to the existence of bubonic plague, the ports of Glasgow and Liverpool have been declared contaminated by the French health authorities. The local quarantine officers have received instructions from Paris to require all vessels clearing from the above ports to French channel ports from Pontorson to St. Valery-sur-Somme, including the River Seine, to first enter the port of Havre for inspection, disinfection, and, if necessary, for quarantine.

Respectfully,

A. M. THACKARA,

*United States Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

## GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Quarantine information.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, November 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

*Temporary measures against plague.*

*Italy.*—By an ordinance dated October 17, the regulations issued on September 25 regarding arrivals from Naples have been repealed.

In an order of the sanitary police dated October 18, the Italian Government has declared the ports on the Bosphorous to be infected with plague.

*Belgium.*—By an edict issued by the minister of agriculture on October

14 the regulations of the Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the royal ordinance of April 5, 1897, regarding measures for the prevention of the introduction of bubonic plague into Belgium, have been set in force in connection with arrivals from Samsun.

*Netherlands.*—By a ministerial decree dated October 22, the regulations of September 27, by which Naples was declared to be infected with plague and the import of rags, etc., from that port prohibited, have been repealed.

*Sweden.*—By means of a notification, dated October 22, Rio de Janeiro has been declared to be infected with plague. Naples and Samsun have been declared free from infection.

*Russia.*—According to a communication dated October 19, the Government of Finland has ordered that all ships arriving from Italian ports shall be subjected to a thorough inspection.

*Roumania.*—On the strength of an order dated October 16, ten days' quarantine will be enforced on arrivals from Samsun. The same regulation applies to arrivals from the districts in the south of Kumenos and the north of Elekdji-Irmek.

The quarantine regulations against arrivals from Italian ports between Naples and Messina have been suspended. The regulations for arrivals from Naples itself remain in force.

*Turkey.*—By virtue of an order of the international sanitary commission at Constantinople, the ten days' quarantine on arrivals from the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea has been abolished. Ships leaving the port of Samsun shall be subjected to medical inspection.

*Bulgaria.*—On October 20, the Bulgarian Government declared Constantinople to be infected with plague. Five days' quarantine will be imposed on travelers arriving from Constantinople in Hebitchewo and Burgas.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,  
*United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Tuberculosis—Rules for preventing its spread—Explanatory leaflet regarding tuberculosis issued by the imperial health office at Berlin—From U. S. consul-general, Berlin, Germany.*

[Translation.]

A.—*What is tuberculosis?*

Tuberculosis is the most destructive of all transmissible diseases. It attacks various parts of the body, but mainly the lungs. It spares no country, no age, no profession, no class of the population. In Germany 100,000 persons die of it annually. The patients suffering from tuberculosis are estimated at ten times that number. Every third person dying between the ages of 15 and 60 years succumbs to tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is caused by the tubercle bacillus, discovered by Robert Koch, a tiny parasite of the lowest order, only visible under a powerful microscope, thriving best in blood heat (about 37° C.) and multiplying in the interior of the body. It reaches the outer world chiefly in the sputum of consumptive persons and in the milk of sick cows.

Every person is exposed to the danger of taking in the germ of tuberculosis and many people harbor it for a long period without being aware of the fact. One-fourth of the corpses dying of other diseases show indications of resisted tuberculosis. Everyone must, therefore, be prepared to take part in the fight against this enemy of mankind.